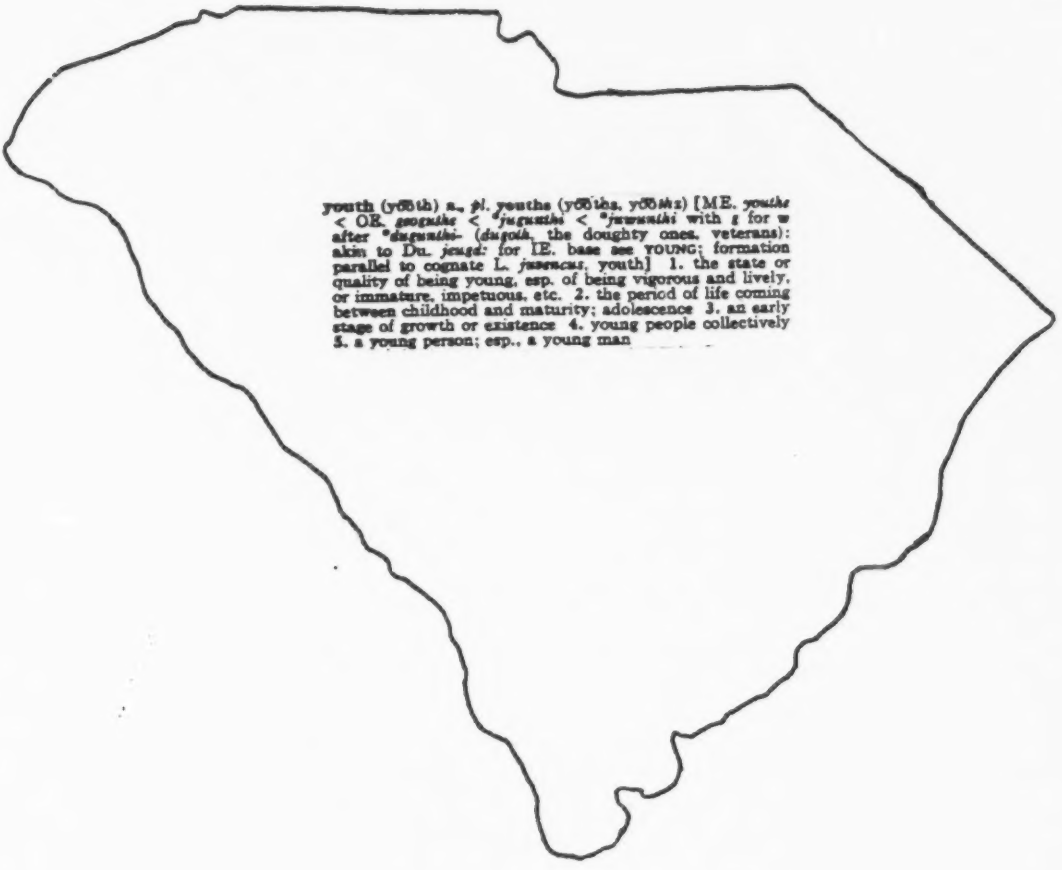


AN UPDATE ON YOUTH: 1981



youth (yóuth) n., pl. youths (yóuths, yóuths) (ME. *youth* < OE. *gugniht* < *jugunthi* < **jawanthi* with *g* for *w* after **dugunthi* (*dugoth*, the doughty ones, veterans); akin to Du. *jeugd*; for IE. base see *young*; formation parallel to cognate L. *juventus*, youth) 1. the state or quality of being young, esp. of being vigorous and lively, or immature, impetuous, etc. 2. the period of life coming between childhood and maturity; adolescence 3. an early stage of growth or existence 4. young people collectively 5. a young person; esp., a young man

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
RESEARCH UNIT
FEBRUARY 1982

AN UPDATE ON YOUTH: 1981

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AN UPDATE ON YOUTH: 1981

HIGHLIGHTS

- Youth population and labor force are expected to decline in the next 10 years, thus making it easier for young people to find employment.
- Enrollment at technical schools has increased dramatically as students take advantage of training tailored for new and emerging occupations.
- Recent improvements in the last few years in providing better career and education planning have helped insure a smooth transition from education to employment.
- During Fiscal Year 1981, South Carolina's Employment Service referred over 45,000 young people to jobs with almost 29,000 being hired.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was prepared by Charlie Davis, Manpower Analyst, under the direction of Vicki Boylston, Manpower Analyst, Research Unit of the Research and Analysis Section. Also assisting in the preparation of the report was Julia McCarthy of the Research Unit.

AN UPDATE ON YOUTH: 1981

INTRODUCTION

The American youth of today bear very little resemblance to the youth of a decade ago. Rather than possessing the anti-establishment traits of youth in previous years, today's younger generation appears more thoughtful and serious. These young people are concerned about the future of the country and the institutions that have made it strong. Inherent in this feeling is a desire to learn what the economy has to offer and to what extent young people must prepare in order to find fulfillment in future careers. Those who arm themselves with the proper skills will find a very wide-open job market awaiting them. However, those who seek employment in some of the more traditional occupations may be in for a very difficult and frustrating job search.

The youth portion of the population has begun to shrink in recent years. Population projections indicate that this trend will continue in the coming decade. At the same time, the Department of Labor predicts that there will be 66.4 million job openings through 1990, a third of which will be newly created positions. Thus, today's youth will be facing a much different job market situation than the "baby boom" generation that preceded them.

However, problems still plague youth in the job market. Unemployment rates are still twice as high for youth as they are for adults. Minority youth unemployment remains about three times as high as total youth unemployment. Funding for many special governmental programs designed to train and render jobless youth employable has fallen victim to federal budget cutting.

This report presents information on the youth population and labor force in South Carolina and the nation. Updated information on the status of youth programs and services provided by the South Carolina Employment Service is also presented.

One problem encountered in this report was the various definitions of the term "youth." Some sources refer to youth as those persons ages 16-19. Other sources use a range of 16-24. According to the Department of Labor, "youth" refers to anyone under the age of 22. It is regrettable that these definitions vary, but every effort was made to keep the data comparable. Any deviation is stated clearly.

POPULATION

According to the 1980 Census, persons aged 15-24 totaled 629,435 in South Carolina. This figure was slightly more than one fifth of the total population. Although the 15-24 age group did increase by 21.3% over the 1970 Census figures, this age group's portion of the total population increased by only 0.2%. A further investigation of the figures indicates that the bulk of the "baby boom" generation has moved into the middle-age brackets. Also, the age groups that will fill these youth categories in the 1980's (those aged 5-14) declined both in number and in their percent of the total population. Therefore, barring any great influx of young people from out of state, youth problems in the labor force may improve for no reason other than population patterns (See Table A).

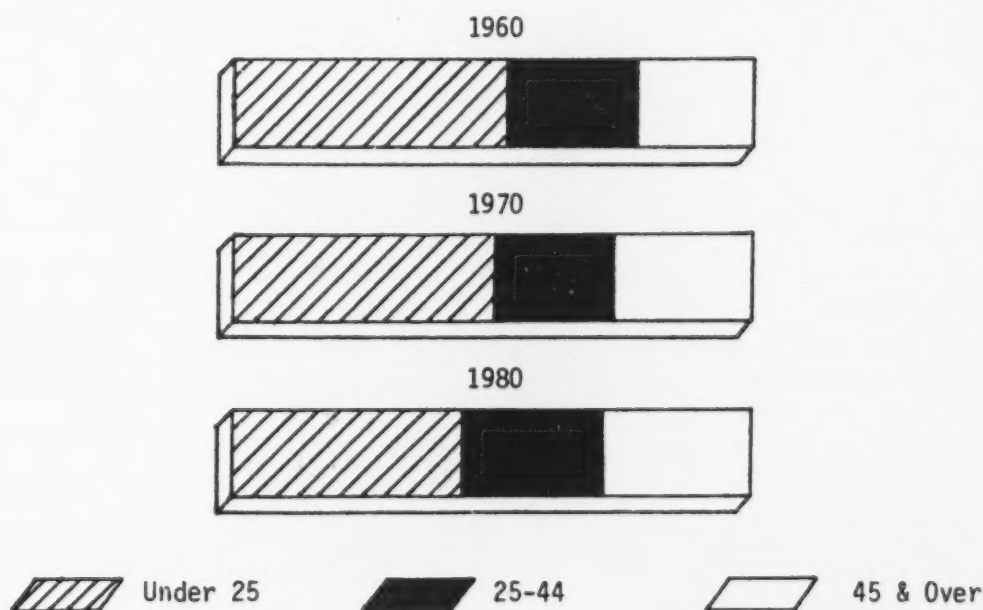
This "aging" of the population had been expected as lower fertility rates, later marriages, and single member households have become quite common in recent years. The bar graphs on the next page reveal that the portion of the population comprised by youth has dwindled according to the last three censuses. Most analysts feel this trend will continue through the next decade.

TABLE A
SOUTH CAROLINA'S POPULATION BY AGE
1970-1980

	1980	1970	PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				1980	1970
Total	3,119,208	2,590,713	+20.4	100.0	100.0
Under 5	238,487	235,764	+ 1.2	7.7	9.1
5- 9	253,462	269,242	- 5.9	8.1	10.4
10-14	266,068	282,703	- 5.9	8.5	10.9
15-19	316,720	280,881	+12.8	10.2	10.8
20-24	312,715	238,202	+31.3	10.0	9.2
25-29	272,861	174,904	+56.0	8.8	6.8
30-34	243,601	145,341	+67.6	7.8	5.6
35-39	192,001	141,520	+35.7	6.2	5.5
40-44	158,325	144,480	+ 9.6	5.1	5.6
45-49	149,998	146,165	+ 2.6	4.8	5.6
50-54	149,142	130,954	+13.9	4.8	5.1
55-59	149,866	114,088	+31.4	4.8	4.4
60-64	128,675	95,312	+35.0	4.1	3.7
65 & Over	287,287	190,960	+50.4	9.2	7.4

Source: 1980 Census of the Population & Housing
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS-1960, 1970, 1980

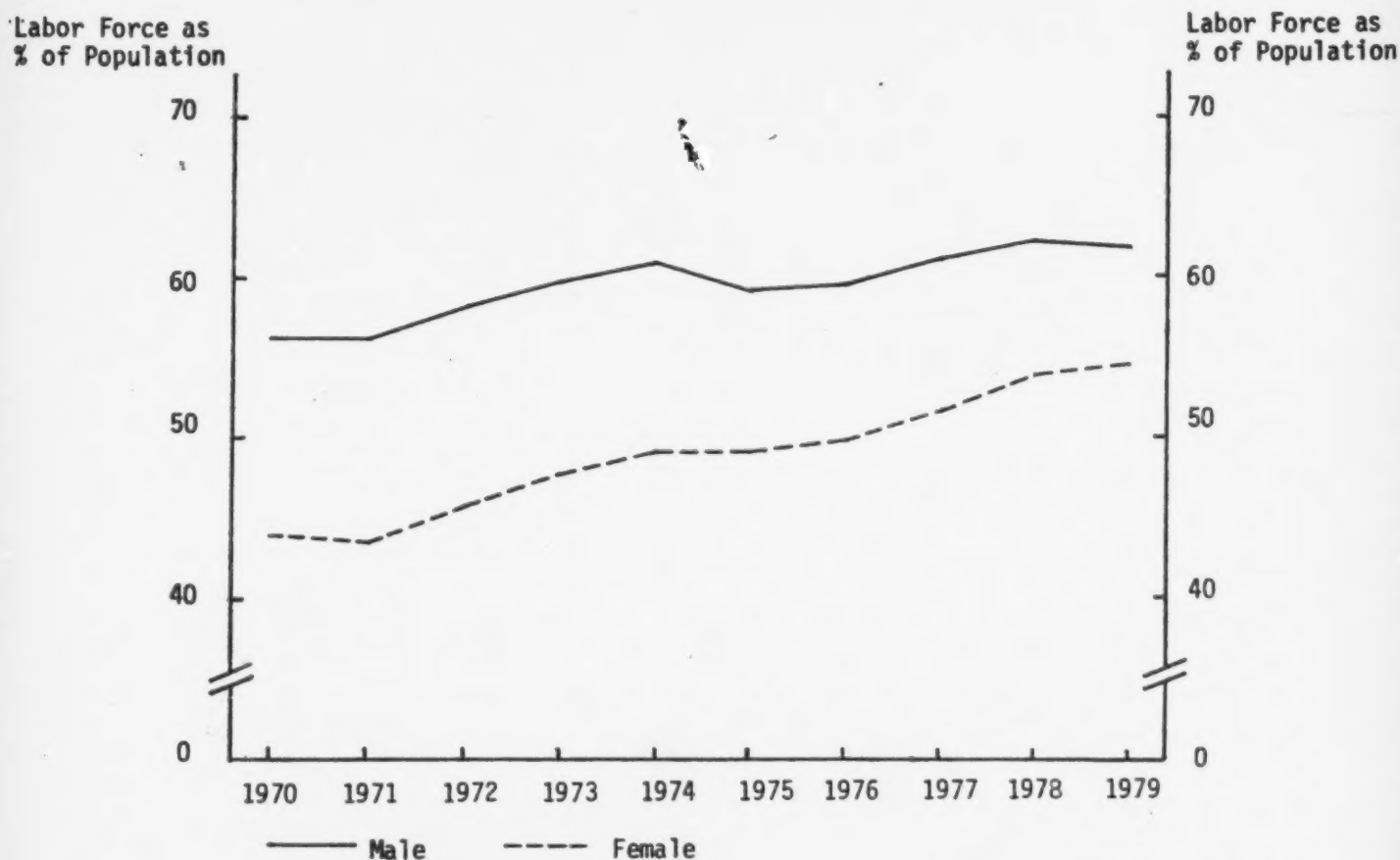


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

LABOR FORCE

During the 1970's, a sharp increase was noted in the size of the youth labor force. This was largely due to an increase in the youth population and the labor force participation rate, especially among females. The rise in youth labor force participation rates during the 1970's is illustrated in the graph below.

NATIONAL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
1970-1979 (Ages 16-19)



Source: Employment & Training Report of the President, 1980.

There is now evidence that the youth labor force is shrinking. July, normally the month with the largest youth labor force, has witnessed declines for the last two years. In July 1981, the youth labor force dropped by 180,000 to 18.1 million. This figure was 300,000 below the record set in July 1978. The decline was entirely among white males. The number of white females held steady while black males and females increased.

LABOR FORCE (Con't.)

South Carolina's youth (Aged 16-19) labor force has followed much the same pattern as the nation. Since 1970, the youth labor force has grown by 13%, with most of the growth resulting from increased participation by minorities and females. By 1980, South Carolina teen-agers comprised 8% of the civilian labor force, but accounted for over 15% of the total unemployed.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980

	<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>RATE</u>
Total	1,306,300	1,216,400	89,800	6.9
Men	735,200	689,600	45,600	6.2
Women	571,100	526,900	44,200	7.7
Men (20 years and over)	681,300	642,200	39,000	5.7
Women (20 years and over)	523,700	486,800	37,100	7.1
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	101,200	87,500	13,600	13.5

Source: Current Population Survey.

Even though youth unemployment continues to rise, often there is an abundance of jobs open that youth could fill. These occupations include domestics, janitors, farm workers, service-station attendants, construction laborers, lunchroom attendants, and door-to-door salespeople. These jobs are generally low-paying and low-skilled, and that may be part of the problem.

Some youth possess poor attitudes toward work and unrealistic expectations concerning jobs and pay. As a result, many of these jobs go unfilled. Even when teen-agers do go to work, these poor attitudes are often manifested in tardiness, chronic absenteeism, and disrespect for supervisors.

Although unemployment has been a nagging problem for all youth, it has been especially troublesome to blacks and other minorities. Black youth have historically had much higher unemployment rates than their white counterparts. Even during times of economic growth, young blacks have suffered an unemployment rate approximately three times that of whites.

Causes for this huge difference in unemployment have been widely discussed for many years. The disproportionate increase in the black youth population, discrimination, lack of access to transportation, changing job characteristics, and large concentrations in low-income areas have all been cited as contributing factors. Furthermore, many of the jobless are from disadvantaged homes and have had little exposure to the world of work. Also, many of the disadvantaged are high school dropouts. This factor makes it even harder to find employment, since many of the dropouts are deficient in the basic skills of reading and writing. To further complicate matters, this difficulty in finding employment represents a loss of potential work experience and income that may aggravate employment problems in the future. (See Table B).

TABLE B

COMPARISON OF SOUTH CAROLINA & U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1980 & 1979

	SOUTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Total	6.9	5.0	7.1	5.8
White	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.1
Black	11.9	6.9	13.2	11.3
Youth (16-19)	13.5	14.5	17.7	16.1
White Youth (16-19)	9.2	13.3	15.5	13.9
Black Youth (16-19)	25.7	20.0	38.6	36.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Black youth have fared somewhat better in South Carolina than the nation. In fact, all youth in South Carolina have enjoyed lower unemployment rates. Even after taking this fact into account, it is obvious that a problem still exists.

EDUCATION

During the 1970's, schools in South Carolina witnessed not only a decline in the number of students enrolled, but also a shift of these students away from public education. Public school enrollment dropped steadily during the decade as nonpublic school enrollment more than doubled. An overall decline in the number of school-age children combined with a rise in the number of dual-earner families has resulted in growing enrollments in private, special, and denominational schools.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC
SCHOOLS GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UPGRADED SCHOOLS

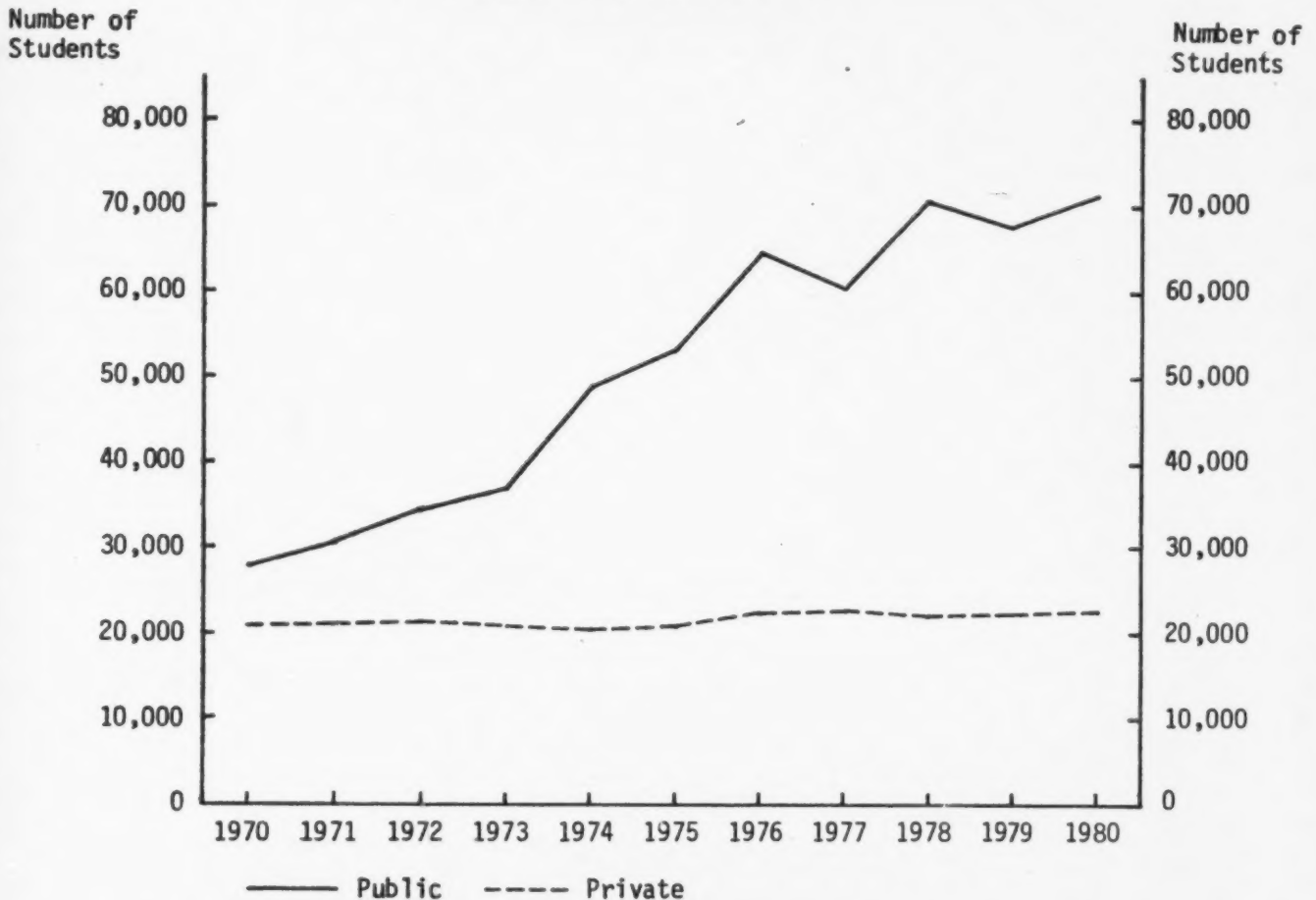
SCHOOL YEAR	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE, SPECIAL & DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS	
	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE
1969-1970	666,703	- 0.2	22,745	- 6.3
1970-1971	656,337	- 1.6	35,365	+55.5
1971-1972	649,467	- 1.0	39,972	+13.0
1972-1973	643,124	- 1.0	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-1974	627,910	- 2.4	42,628	- 0.5
1974-1975	622,851	- 0.8	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-1976	620,003	- 0.5	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-1977	618,347	- 0.3	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-1978	618,281	- 0.01	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-1979	608,611	- 1.6	46,222	+ 1.3

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Education, 1969-1979.

EDUCATION (Con't.)

When considering higher education, a much different pattern emerges. While private postsecondary school enrollments remained virtually unchanged during the 1970's, public postsecondary school enrollment increased dramatically. This trend can be attributed to large increases in tuition at private institutions. As long as tuition costs continue their sharp rise at private schools, enrollment in public postsecondary schools should also rise.

FULL TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTIONS OF
HIGHER EDUCATION 1970-1980



Source: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

Just as the number of students attending public postsecondary schools has increased, so has the number of students attending technical schools. In fact, while full-time enrollment has increased by 26% in public four-year colleges and universities since 1973, it has increased by 132% in technical schools. Much of this increase can be attributed to the technical schools' response to changing job requirements. Technical school curricula have catered to the growth of services and diversifications in manufacturing. The resulting ability of graduates to find employment in their chosen fields has served to boost enrollment (See Table C).

TABLE C

FULL TIME ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1973-1980

SCHOOL YEAR	FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES		TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	
	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE
1973-1974	40,033	---	8,936	----
1974-1975	42,254	+5.5	11,241	+25.8
1975-1976	46,109	+9.1	18,040	+60.5
1976-1977	46,727	+1.3	13,621	-24.5
1977-1978	48,701	+4.2	21,824	+60.2
1978-1979	48,761	+0.1	19,025	-14.7
1979-1980	50,406	+3.4	20,737	+ 9.0

Source: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

A lot has transpired concerning youth programs in the past 12 months. Former President Carter was very supportive of an overall youth bill. The Youth Act of 1980 was designed to provide education, work experience, training, labor market information, and other services for disadvantaged youth. Emphasis was to be placed on serving older, out-of-school youth who had been unemployed for an extended period of time.

The bill consisted of two parts--the Youth Training and Employment Program and the Youth Education and Training Program. The former was to be administered by the Department of Labor and the latter by the Department of Education. The Youth Act called for consolidation of the Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP), the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (YCCIP), and the Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects (YIEPP). The consolidation was to have provided a simplified administrative structure. It also provided for structured work experience and training programs to provide the occupational skills needed for employment in the private sector. The education portion would have provided basic education and employment skills to about one million low-achieving high school students in the poorest urban and rural school districts.

Although the Youth Act was passed by the House in August 1980, the Senate stymied the bill until after the general election. The resulting GOP majority in the Senate put the Republicans in the position of killing or severely changing the bill. The Youth Act ended up dying in the 96th Congress, but its proponents vowed the bill would be resurrected under another guise in the next Congress.

Other education and employment programs for youth have been "under the knife" since the election of 1980. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) has been hard hit by the cuts. CETA was passed with the intention of providing equal job and training opportunities for the unemployed, underemployed, and economically disadvantaged. Any state, city, or county with a population of at least 100,000 received Federal grants to design and administer employment and training programs for that area. These programs may include classroom and on-the-job training,

SPECIAL PROGRAMS (Con't.)

work experience, publicly subsidized jobs, and supportive services such as child care. One of the first programs to go was CETA Title II-D and Title VI Public Service Employment (PSE). Already, approximately 300,000 PSE jobs have been eliminated.

President Reagan's March 10, 1981 budget for Fiscal Year 1982 stated that the Department of Labor would have to absorb another \$900 million in cuts beyond the proposed elimination of CETA public service employment. He proposed combining CETA youth programs with adult training programs in a \$2.4 billion block grant to the states. The proposal would have reduced funding for CETA youth and adult training in Fiscal Year 1982 by \$575 million. Also, CETA Title IV youth programs (YETP, YCCIP) were to be consolidated with Title II-B adult programs, then phased out during the year. The consolidation, it was agreed, would cut administrative costs and also give greater freedom to the states in spending CETA money as they see fit.

A settlement was finally reached August 26, 1981, when the Office of Management and Budget allowed the Department of Labor to keep CETA Title IV-A youth programs separate. Even so, Title IV-A funding will be only about 25% of the level funded in Fiscal Year 1981.

The Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), a youth program administered by the Department of Labor through interagency agreements with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, was launched in 1977 to provide employment opportunities for the nation's youth and to allow vital conservation work to be done on federal and state lands. Although YACC has built up an impressive record of achievement and cost-efficiency over its four-year history, it has been criticized for not serving the neediest youth. Therefore, YACC is scheduled to be phased out in Fiscal Year 1982.

The Job Corps program, which serves disadvantaged youth aged 16-21, had been termed very cost-efficient and worthwhile by the Administration. However, it too was trimmed \$15 million in projected capital improvements.

Although not aimed solely at youth, the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program has provided many employers with the incentive needed to hire unemployed youth. At the beginning of his term, President Reagan had decided to eliminate TJTC stating that the program was not really an incentive to hire members of the target groups. However, the program was given a reprieve and will continue at least through December 31, 1982. The extension was granted with the stipulation that no retroactive certifications be allowed after September 26, 1981.

About the only youth program to escape major cuts was the Summer Youth Employment Program. This program, which provides part-time work experience for 14 to 21 year olds during the summer months, was described by President Reagan as one part of the nation's safety net for the truly needy.

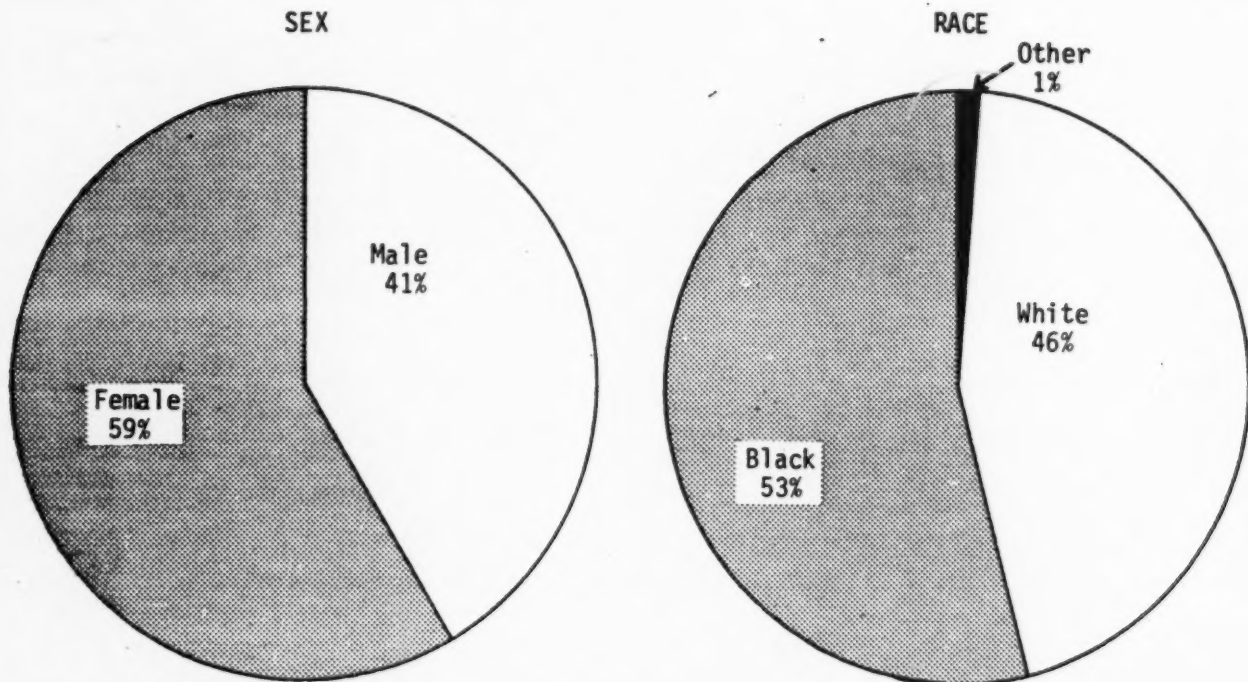
It is assumed that the present programs are not yet out of danger from further cuts; however, most analysts agree that some form of youth training/employment program will evolve.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Over 92,000 youth (under age 22) applicants were actively seeking work through the South Carolina Employment Service (also known as Job Service) at different times during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980--September 31, 1981). The youth applicants accounted for 28% of the total applicants available. Of these youth applicants, almost 59% were female and almost 54% were members of a minority group. Over one third (38%) were economically disadvantaged. More than 68% of the youth applicants were filing for the first time (See Graph I).

GRAPH I

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH APPLICANTS AVAILABLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA, FISCAL YEAR 1981



Source: ESARS Table 6, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

As of September 30, 1981, 19,746 youth applicants remained in the State Job Service active file. Of these, 16,014, or 81%, had been assigned an occupational code from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. As the table below illustrates, nearly half of all active youth applicants were classified in the clerical and sales, service, and machine trade categories. The only major difference between youth and total applicants occurred in the professional, technical, and managerial category. This situation should be expected, since persons under the age of 22 generally do not have the training, skills, or experience needed for these occupations (See Table D).

TABLE D
ACTIVE FILE COMPARISON OF YOUTH AND TOTAL APPLICANTS
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, FISCAL YEAR 1981

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL ACTIVE FILE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL YOUTH ACTIVE FILE	PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH
Total	83,205	100.0	16,014	100.0
Prof., Tec., & Mgr.	6,758	8.1	346	2.2
Clerical & Sales	16,324	19.6	3,594	22.4
Service	15,315	18.4	2,546	15.9
Farm., For., & Fish.	1,312	1.6	277	1.7
Processing	2,295	2.8	302	1.9
Machine Trades	10,248	12.3	1,597	10.0
Bench Work	5,899	7.1	715	4.5
Structural Work	8,788	10.6	1,538	9.6
Miscellaneous	8,191	9.8	1,559	9.7

Source: ESARS Table 96-1, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

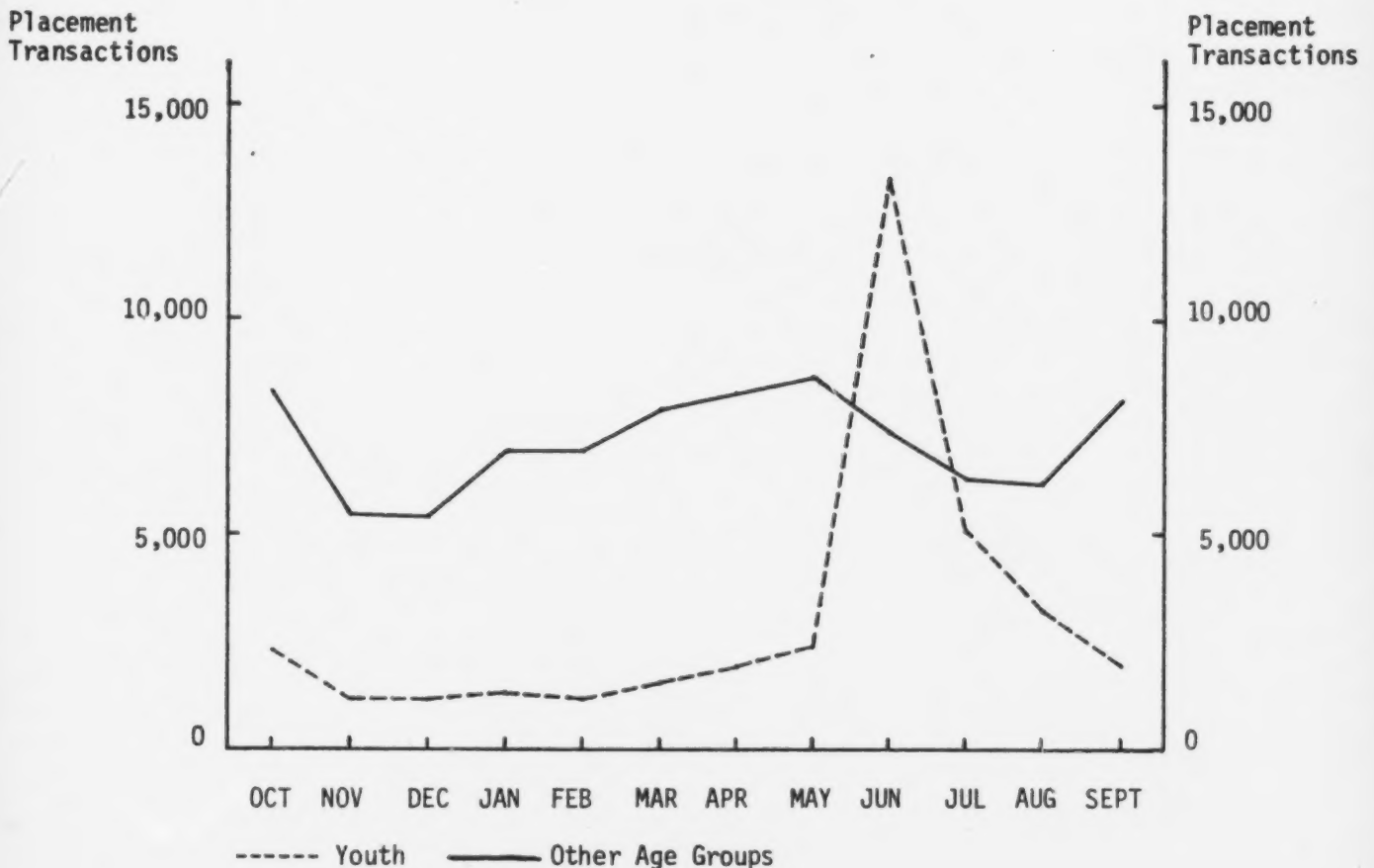
SERVICES PROVIDED TO YOUTH APPLICANTS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Almost half (49%) of the 92,752 youth (under age 22) applicants active during Fiscal Year 1981 were referred to jobs by the South Carolina Employment Service. Of the 45,528 referred, almost two thirds (63%) were placed in jobs. The overall placement rate for youth applicants available was 31%. These rates compare quite favorably with those of all applicants. For all applicants, the placement to referral rate was 50%, and the overall placement rate was 21%.

Forty-three percent of the youth placed were in permanent jobs of 150 days or more. The majority of youth applicants placed were in "summer jobs" of 4 to 150 days duration. This is to be expected since every June finds a stream of students descending on Job Service offices throughout the state. As the chart below reveals, the vast majority of placement transactions for youth in Fiscal Year 1981 occurred in the months of June, July, and August (See Graph II).

GRAPH II

COMPARISON OF PLACEMENT TRANSACTIONS FOR YOUTH
& OTHER AGE GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA-FISCAL YEAR 1981



Source: ESARS Table 90, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

With regard to wages, a much smaller portion of youth applicants were placed in the higher wage categories. While 31% of the total applicants placed were in jobs paying \$4 or more, only 15% of the youth applicants were placed in such jobs. The bulk of youth placed were in jobs paying between \$3.35 and \$3.99 per hour. Accounting for inexperience and lack of education, this occurrence is as expected (See Table E).

TABLE E

PLACEMENT COMPARISON OF YOUTH AND TOTAL APPLICANTS
PLACED BY WAGE RATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA--FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL YOUTH</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH</u>
Total Placed	69,422	100.0	28,846	100.0
Under \$3.35	8,535	12.3	3,330	11.5
\$3.35-3.99	42,391	61.1	22,132	76.7
\$4.00-4.99	12,440	17.9	3,088	10.7
\$5.00-5.99	4,955	7.1	770	2.7
\$6.00 & Over	4,258	6.1	452	1.6

Source: ESARS Table 15, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

Job development contacts were made for more than 5,900 youth applicants during Fiscal Year 1981. This process of soliciting jobs for applicants when one is not already on file, resulted in the placement of 2,901 youth. Of the 5,876 youth who received counseling, two fifths were placed after receiving the service. Youth applicants were tested and referred to supportive services of other agencies at a slightly higher percentage than all applicants. Also, twice as many youth were enrolled in training. The majority of these went into CETA work experience (See Table F).

OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSIONS

The youth of today are in a much different situation than those who have preceded them. Whereas the "baby boom" generation grew so rapidly that the economy had difficulty absorbing them, the present generation of youth will be fewer in number. This factor, combined with an expanding job market, should produce a better future for youth. However, many problems remain. Foremost among them is youth unemployment and the availability of career/education planning.

There is a great deal of disagreement on both the number of unemployed youth and the severity of the problem. It is probably true that the majority of youth unemployment is transitional in nature. Upon maturation, most youth are absorbed into the economy and do not experience prolonged unemployment again. However, some miss out on work experience and the development of good work habits, the lack of which haunts them in later years.

Over the years the federal government has attempted to deal with the problem by creating legislation targeted toward youth. Now a very different attitude prevails with more emphasis being placed on a sharing of the burden by business, schools, and state/local governments.

TABLE F

SERVICES PROVIDED TO TOTAL AND YOUTH APPLICANTS
BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>	<u>YOUTH</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH</u>
Applicants Available	332,822	100.0	92,752	100.0
New Applicants	215,503	64.8	63,465	68.4
Counseled	16,745	5.0	5,876	6.3
Tested	26,375	7.9	8,139	8.8
Ref. to Supp. Serv.	26,831	8.1	9,528	10.3
Enrolled in Training	8,211	2.5	5,046	5.4
Job Dev. Contacts	32,164	9.7	5,901	6.4
Referred to Jobs	138,013	41.5	45,528	49.1
Placed	69,422	20.9	28,846	31.1
3 Days or Less	5,814	1.7	1,475	1.6
4-150 Days	24,827	7.5	15,952	17.2
Over 150 Days	42,911	12.9	12,667	13.7
Placed After Counseling	5,349	1.6	2,388	2.6
Placed After Job Dev.	8,113	2.4	2,103	2.3

Source: ESARS Table 91, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSIONS (Con't.)

Before making a career decision, students must be exposed to the wide range of choices available to them. Guidance counselors must take the responsibility of initiating career and education planning in the schools. Also, labor market information should be utilized to the fullest so that a smooth transition can be made from education to employment. This preparation is imperative so that the student will understand what the current demand is for a certain job, and what the demand will be in the future.

Private business has the resources and the experience to meet the needs of youth. However, since business needs a profit to operate, incentives will be needed in an effort to obtain commitments from business to train and launch a young person into a meaningful career. This process will undoubtedly involve some investment from government.

The future does look a lot brighter for youth in America. An expanding, diversified job market, along with a smaller youth population is good news. However, without the proper education, skills, and training, today's youth unemployment and underemployment problems will likely continue.

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APPENDIX

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH APPLICANTS (16-21) IN JOB SERVICE FILES BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

COUNTY	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	H.S. GRAD OR ABOVE	WHITE	BLACK	UNEMPLOYED	HANDICAPPED	ECON. DISAD.
Abbeville	705	328	377	388	308	395	656	20	259
Aiken	2,706	1,303	1,403	1,486	1,550	1,151	2,434	139	773
Allendale	324	145	179	159	74	249	165	6	147
Anderson	4,110	1,963	2,147	1,947	2,794	1,300	3,884	148	912
Bamberg	561	238	323	298	164	394	148	3	164
Barnwell	785	370	415	434	368	416	754	11	250
Beaufort	2,291	1,332	959	1,264	856	1,256	685	35	715
Berkeley	2,627	1,330	1,297	1,672	1,453	1,140	1,033	60	1,118
Calhoun	339	203	136	198	80	251	329	8	128
Charleston	7,529	4,026	3,503	3,973	2,519	4,918	7,081	190	3,789
Cherokee	1,865	955	910	781	1,139	723	1,777	42	440
Chester	1,738	804	934	761	717	1,021	1,675	64	357
Chesterfield	589	278	311	259	252	335	573	13	251
Clarendon	668	326	342	383	107	559	646	8	427
Colleton	1,105	566	539	484	388	707	1,061	41	360
Darlington	1,602	791	811	891	605	995	1,503	35	548
Dillon	967	476	491	416	340	605	931	40	488
Dorchester	1,258	661	597	794	635	599	1,175	26	562
Edgefield	489	260	229	42	143	345	477	16	103
Fairfield	807	363	444	357	134	672	799	16	259
Florence	3,708	1,841	1,867	2,149	1,533	2,171	3,383	118	1,271
Georgetown	1,514	777	737	872	429	1,083	1,452	19	636
Greenville	7,240	3,540	3,700	3,365	4,283	2,901	6,581	266	2,169
Greenwood	1,613	900	713	785	854	753	1,353	71	582
Hampton	584	288	296	293	179	403	554	6	211
Horry	4,033	2,130	1,903	2,290	2,338	1,664	3,838	58	1,045
Jasper	414	227	187	216	74	326	408	4	175
Kershaw	1,318	692	626	676	646	669	1,287	29	385
Lancaster	1,569	792	777	777	932	631	1,484	25	185
Laurens	1,349	650	699	531	733	612	1,213	44	343

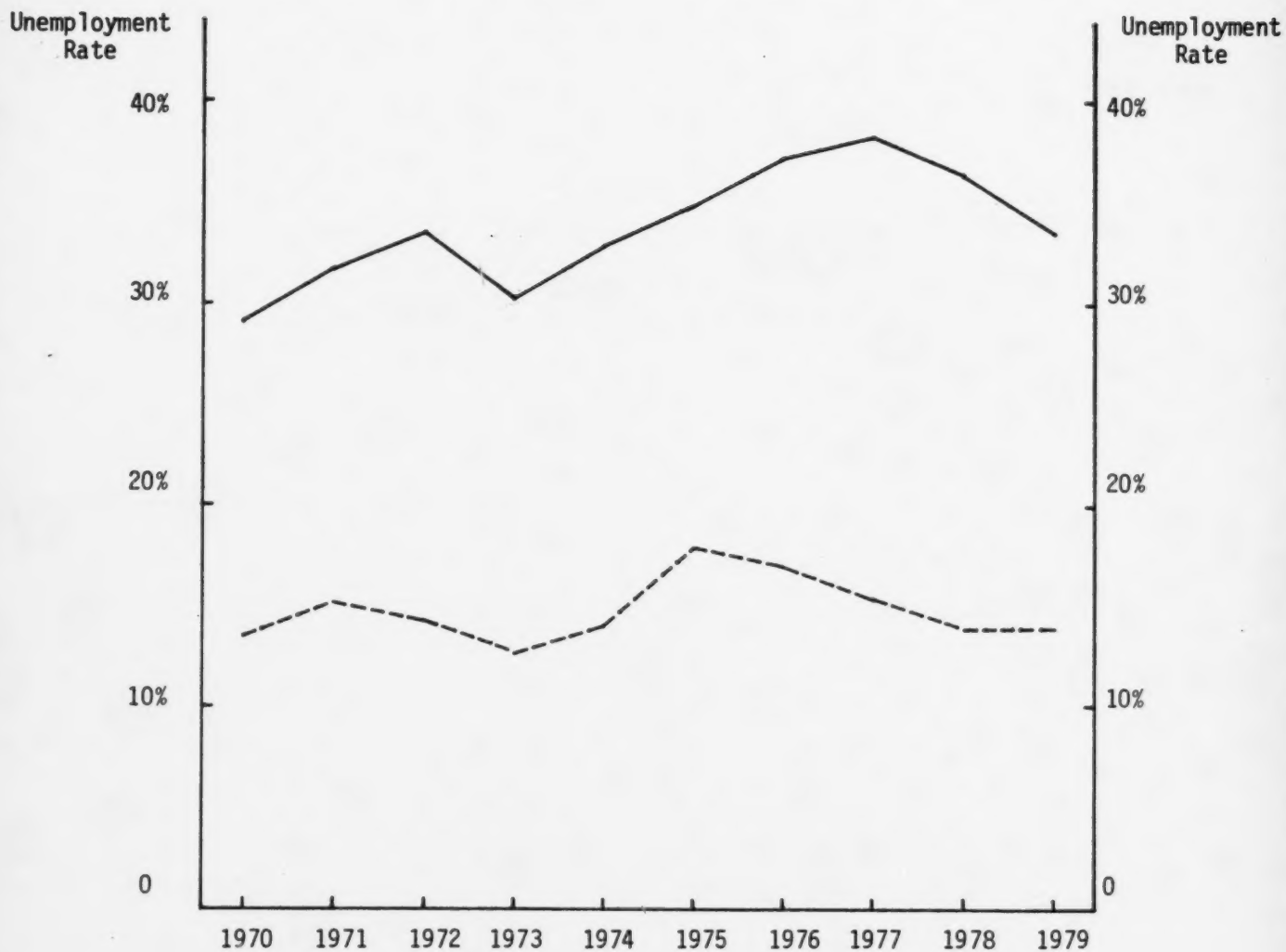
Source: ESARS Table 94, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH APPLICANTS (16-21) IN JOB SERVICE FILES BY COUNTY (Con't.)
SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

COUNTY	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	H.S. GRAD OR ABOVE	WHITE	BLACK	UNEMPLOYED	HANDICAPPED	ECON. DISAD.
Lee	869	452	417	527	128	740	849	8	296
Lexington	2,137	1,070	1,067	1,095	1,478	647	2,008	54	415
McCormick	301	150	151	129	53	248	284	3	151
Marion	1,270	657	613	696	304	963	1,234	44	641
Marlboro	1,249	595	654	559	443	772	1,217	23	523
Newberry	1,041	501	540	432	423	617	997	45	235
Oconee	1,364	677	687	614	1,109	241	1,314	36	246
Orangeburg	3,740	1,989	1,751	2,173	1,070	2,561	3,610	82	1,267
Pickens	1,526	775	751	764	1,281	244	1,360	40	339
Richland	5,349	2,921	2,428	2,801	1,429	3,877	5,196	257	2,428
Saluda	251	133	118	137	72	179	241	2	73
Spartanburg	7,122	3,444	3,678	3,416	4,645	2,375	6,509	237	1,736
Sumter	3,011	1,602	1,409	1,785	1,067	1,929	2,897	76	1,524
Union	1,026	536	490	439	544	481	977	58	286
Williamsburg	1,222	615	607	765	189	1,032	1,157	16	806
York	3,110	1,499	1,611	1,365	1,724	1,360	2,966	136	845

Source: ESARS Table 94, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

COMPARISON OF MINORITY & WHITE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970-1979



_____ Minority Youth - - - - - White Youth

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1980.

SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANTS PLACED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
APRIL 1, 1981-SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

	NEW SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANTS	INDIVIDUALS PLACED				
		TOTAL	NONAG.	AG.	PERMANENT (OVER 150 DAYS)	TEMPORARY (4-150 DAYS)
Age						
15 and Under	15,880	11,885	10,675	1,239	892	10,924
16-19	3,912	2,386	2,135	254	173	2,155
20-21	10,704	8,517	7,655	886	613	7,886
	1,264	982	885	99	106	883
Sex						
Male	8,047	6,259	5,559	720	438	5,723
Female	7,833	5,626	5,116	519	454	5,201
Highest Grade Completed						
0-7	1,425	857	794	64	63	784
8-11	11,571	8,762	7,920	863	602	8,095
12	1,732	1,407	1,123	285	132	1,297
Over 12	1,152	859	833	27	95	750
Race/Ethnic						
White, Not Hispanic	2,730	1,903	1,258	654	172	1,644
Black, Not Hispanic	13,075	9,924	9,363	581	698	9,243
Hispanic	21	18	15	12	3	4
American Indian & Alaskan Native	36	34	34	0	16	18
Asian & Pacific Islander	9	4	3	1	1	3
INA	9	5	5	0	1	4
Economically Disadvantaged	12,721	9,790	9,737	63	679	9,144
Welfare	1,833	1,393	1,365	28	248	1,139
Handicapped	452	330	326	5	28	305

Source: ESARS Table 17, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

**COMPARISON OF YOUTH AND TOTAL INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN TRAINING
FISCAL YEAR 1981**

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>	<u>YOUTH</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH</u>
Total Enrolled	8,211	100.0	5,046	100.0
CETA Institutional	4,971	60.5	3,336	66.1
WIN Institutional	221	2.7	72	1.4
WIN Work Experience	235	2.9	55	1.1
Job Corps	1,310	16.0	1,281	25.4
Other	1,525	18.6	330	6.5

Source: ESARS Table 4, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

**COMPARISON OF YOUTH AND TOTAL INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN SPECIAL CLASS OF OPENING
FISCAL YEAR 1981**

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>	<u>YOUTH</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH</u>
Total Placed	16,776	100.0	13,812	100.0
CETA PSE	853	5.1	265	1.9
CETA OJT	186	1.1	55	0.4
CETA Work Experience	11,647	69.4	11,173	80.9
WIN PSE	16	0.1	3	0.0
WIN OJT	214	1.3	36	0.3
Apprenticeship	67	0.4	16	0.1
Other Youth Programs	867	5.2	848	6.1
YACC	242	1.4	209	1.5

Source: ESARS Table 5, S.C. Employment Security Commission

WAGE RATES OF YOUTH APPLICANTS PLACED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, FISCAL YEAR 1981

	<u>UNDER \$3.10</u>	<u>\$3.10- \$3.34</u>	<u>\$3.35- \$3.49</u>	<u>\$3.50- \$3.99</u>	<u>\$4.00- \$4.49</u>	<u>\$4.50- \$4.99</u>	<u>\$5.00- \$5.49</u>	<u>\$5.50- \$5.99</u>	<u>\$6.00 & OVER</u>
15 & Under	35	55	2,784	59	30	6	6	0	20
16-17	92	690	6,627	257	311	27	18	4	20
18-19	119	1,204	5,965	1,302	874	364	191	111	156
20-21	145	990	3,621	1,458	1,006	470	292	148	256

Source: ESARS Table 15, S.C. Employment Security Commission.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AGES 16-21
JULY 1976-JULY 1981

(Numbers in thousands. Data are not seasonally adjusted)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, AND RACE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL						
Civilian Noninstitutional						
Population	24,215	24,435	24,551	24,486	24,366	24,053
Civilian Labor Force	17,479	17,779	18,381	18,266	18,088	17,379
Participation Rate	72.2	72.8	74.9	74.6	74.2	72.3
Employed	14,700	15,057	15,715	15,812	15,116	14,611
Unemployed	2,778	2,721	2,666	2,454	2,973	2,768
Unemployment Rate	15.9	15.3	14.5	13.4	16.4	15.9
MALES						
Civilian Noninstitutional						
Population	11,901	12,018	12,092	12,081	12,028	11,874
Civilian Labor Force	9,559	9,750	9,923	9,885	9,741	9,297
Participation Rate	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.8	81.0	78.3
Employed	8,033	8,299	8,592	8,612	8,093	7,856
Unemployed	1,526	1,451	1,331	1,273	1,648	1,441
Unemployment Rate	16.0	14.9	13.4	12.9	16.9	15.5
FEMALES						
Civilian Noninstitutional						
Population	12,314	12,417	12,459	12,405	12,337	12,179
Civilian Labor Force	7,920	8,029	8,458	8,381	8,348	8,082
Participation Rate	64.3	64.7	67.9	67.6	67.7	66.4
Employed	6,668	6,758	7,123	7,201	7,023	6,755
Unemployed	1,252	1,270	1,335	1,181	1,325	1,327
Unemployment Rate	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.1	15.9	16.4
WHITE						
Civilian Noninstitutional						
Population	20,625	20,792	20,857	20,764	20,612	20,281
Civilian Labor Force	15,373	15,608	16,026	16,007	15,765	15,221
Participation Rate	74.5	75.1	76.8	77.1	76.5	75.1
Employed	13,247	13,643	14,138	14,187	13,558	13,187
Unemployed	2,126	1,965	1,888	1,820	2,206	2,034
Unemployment Rate	13.8	12.6	11.8	11.4	14.0	13.4
BLACK AND OTHER						
Civilian Noninstitutional						
Population	3,590	3,644	3,694	3,722	3,754	3,772
Civilian Labor Force	2,106	2,171	2,355	2,259	2,324	2,158
Participation Rate	58.7	59.6	63.8	60.7	61.9	57.2
Employed	1,453	1,415	1,577	1,625	1,557	1,425
Unemployed	653	756	778	634	766	733
Unemployment Rate	31.0	34.8	33.0	28.1	33.0	34.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OF AGE BY INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER, AND RACE
JULY 1976-JULY 1981**

(In Thousands. Data Are Not Seasonally Adjusted)

INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER, AND RACE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
TOTAL						
Total Employed	14,700	15,057	15,715	15,812	15,116	14,611
Agriculture	917	835	846	812	849	810
Nonagricultural Industries	13,783	14,223	14,869	15,000	14,267	13,802
Private Wage and Salary Workers	11,870	12,404	13,046	13,268	12,533	12,282
Private Household Workers	520	481	500	433	397	472
Other Private Wage and Salary Workers	11,350	11,923	12,546	12,834	12,137	11,810
Goods-Producing Industries	3,091	3,380	3,640	3,783	3,118	3,029
Service-Producing Industries	8,259	8,452	8,907	9,051	9,019	8,781
Government Workers	1,636	1,608	1,577	1,413	1,469	1,236
Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	278	211	245	319	265	284
WHITE						
Total Employed	13,247	13,643	14,138	14,187	13,558	13,187
Agriculture	823	775	765	736	798	767
Nonagricultural Industries	12,424	12,868	13,373	13,452	12,760	12,419
Private Wage and Salary Workers	10,956	11,459	11,982	12,110	11,448	11,241
Private Household Workers	506	432	462	403	369	440
Other Private Wage and Salary Workers	10,450	11,027	11,520	11,707	11,079	10,802
Goods-Producing Industries	2,811	3,071	3,342	3,475	2,872	2,761
Service-Producing Industries	7,639	7,955	8,178	8,232	8,207	8,041
Government Workers	1,209	1,203	1,154	1,039	1,084	911
Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	259	206	236	303	229	267
BLACK AND OTHER						
Total Employed	1,453	1,415	1,577	1,625	1,557	1,425
Agriculture	94	60	82	76	51	43
Nonagricultural Industries	1,359	1,355	1,495	1,549	1,506	1,382
Private Wage and Salary Workers	914	945	1,064	1,158	1,086	1,041
Private Household Workers	14	49	38	31	28	32
Other Private Wage and Salary Workers	900	896	1,026	1,127	1,057	1,008
Goods-Producing Industries	280	309	298	309	246	268
Service-Producing Industries	620	587	729	818	812	740
Government Workers	427	405	423	374	385	325
Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	19	5	8	17	36	16

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.